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=> s "palladium(0)"

183627 "PALLADIUM"

6055362 "0"

L1 2754 "PALLADIUM(0)"

("PALLADIUM"(W)"0")

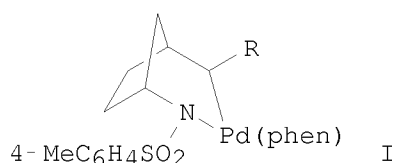
=> s l1 and hexadiene

8039 HEXADIENE

L2 8 L1 AND HEXADIENE

=> d 1-8 bib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2006:1187835 CAPLUS
DN 146:122117
TI Synthesis and Reactivity of Azapalladacyclobutanes
AU Ney, Joshua E.; Wolfe, John P.
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI,
48109-1055, USA
SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2006), 128(48), 15415-15422
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 146:122117
GI



AB N-Sulfonyl aziridines undergo oxidative addition to palladium(0) complexes yielding azapalladacyclobutane amido-complexes, which rearrange to azapalladabicyclo[3.2.1]octanes via copper-catalyzed carbopalladation. Palladium(0) species generated in situ from Pd₂(dba)₃ and 1,10-phenanthroline undergo oxidative addition of 2-methyl-1-nosyl- and 2-(4-R-3-butenyl)-1-tosylaziridines (R = H, BuO₂C), affording 3-Me- or 3-(RCH:CHCH₂CH₂)-1-X-2-(phen)-1,2-azapalladacyclobutanes (15, 8, 16, resp., same R; X = 4-NO₂C₆H₄SO₂, 4-MeC₆H₄SO₂), whereas aziridines containing less electroneg. or saturated alkyl groups show no reaction. The resulting azapalladacyclobutane complexes undergo intramol. carbopalladation in the presence of copper(I) iodide to afford azapalladabicyclo[3.2.1]octanes (1, 17, R = H; 18, R = CO₂Bu). A deuterium-labeling experiment indicates that the oxidative addition proceeds via SN₂-type attack of palladium(0) on the less-hindered carbon of the aziridine ring and that alkene insertion occurs in a syn-fashion. The azapalladabicyclo[3.2.1]octane complexes undergo oxidative palladium-carbon bond functionalization in the presence of copper(II) bromide.

RE.CNT 136 THERE ARE 136 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
AN 2004:390260 CAPLUS
DN 140:391378
TI Method for preparation of compounds containing palladium(0) and alkadienes
IN Kayser, Bernd; Karch, Ralf; Briel, Oliver; Kleinwaechter, Ingo
PA Umicore Ag & Co. Kg, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI	WO 2004039819	A2	20040513	WO 2003-EP12085	20031030
	WO 2004039819	A3	20041021		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	DE 10250901	A1	20040519	DE 2002-10250901	20021031
	CA 2504418	A1	20040513	CA 2003-2504418	20031030
	AU 2003287975	A1	20040525	AU 2003-287975	20031030
	EP 1558621	A2	20050803	EP 2003-779823	20031030
	EP 1558621	B1	20080123		
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK			
	CN 1720253	A	20060111	CN 2003-80104632	20031030
	JP 2006504765	T	20060209	JP 2004-547623	20031030
	AT 384730	T	20080215	AT 2003-779823	20031030
	RU 2334754	C2	20080927	RU 2005-116671	20031030
	ZA 2005003426	A	20060927	ZA 2005-3426	20050428
	IN 2005KN00755	A	20060609	IN 2005-KN755	20050429
	US 20060106239	A1	20060518	US 2005-533492	20051003
PRAI	DE 2002-10250901	A	20021031		
	WO 2003-EP12085	W	20031030		
OS	CASREACT 140:391378; MARPAT 140:391378				
AB	<p>The invention relates to a method for the production of a compound containing palladium(0), which consists in reacting a palladium compound with one or several compds. of general R1R2C:C(R3){(A)x}C(R6):CR4R5 (R1-R6 = halo, alkoxy, CN, NO2, amino, organocarbonyl, carboxy, amido, substituted alkenyl, organosilyl, organosulfonyl, organothio, organophosphino, etc.; A = organoalkenyl, O, S, organoamino, organosilyl, substituted ring, x = 2-4), cyclic [Si(R12)(C13CR14R15)O]n (n = 3-20, R12 = H, OH, (un)substituted C1-20 alkyl, OC1-10 alkyl, etc.; R13-R15 = halo, CN, NO2, alkyl, organoamino, organocarbonyl, organocarboxy, organoamido, substituted alkenyl, organosilyl, organosiloxy, organothio, organosulfonyl, organophosphino, etc.), or</p> <p>Term-O-{[Si(R16)(CR19CR17R18)O]v[Si(R20)2O]w}-Term (v, w = 1-1000; v+w = 0-1000; R16, R20 = H, OH, (un)substituted C1-10 alkyl, etc.; R17-R19 = halo, CN, NO2, alkyl, organoamino, organocarbonyl, organocarboxy, organoamido, substituted alkenyl, organosilyl, organosiloxy, organothio, organosulfonyl, organophosphino, etc.) in the presence of a base. Thus, reaction of sodium tetrachloropalladate with diallyl ether in presence of sodium hydrogen carbonate in MeOH gave 81% title compound in 4h. The compds. containing palladium(0) are suitable for use as homogeneous catalysts, as precursors in the in situ production of homogeneous catalysts or as precursors in the production of heterogeneous catalysts.</p>				
L2	ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN				
AN	1996:251769 CAPLUS				
DN	125:10316				
OREF	125:2273a,2276a				
TI	Palladium(0)-catalyzed phenoxycarbonylation of allylic carbonates				
AU	Goux, Catherine; Lhoste, Paul; Sinou, Denis; Masdeu, Anna				
CS	Laboratoire de Synthèse Asymétrique, URA 463 du CNRS, CPE Lyon, Université Claude Bernard Lyon I, Villeurbanne, 69622, Fr.				
SO	Journal of Organometallic Chemistry (1996), 511(1-2), 139-43				

CODEN: JORCAI; ISSN: 0022-328X

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

AB Phenoxycarbonylation of various allylic carbonates under various conditions in THF is described. The nature and ratio of the products formed are dependent on the presence of water, carbon monoxide pressure and addition of various inorg. halides. The formation of a product arising from dimerization of the allylic carbonate is discussed. The phenoxycarbonylation of (E)-cinnamyl Et carbonate gave (E)-4-phenyl-3-butenic acid Me ester and cinnamyl Ph ether.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1993:212686 CAPLUS

DN 118:212686

OREF 118:36647a,36650a

TI Palladium-catalyzed coupling of aryl halides, non-conjugated dienes and carbon nucleophiles

IN Larock, Richard C.

PA Iowa State University Research Foundation Inc., USA

SO U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5164518	A	19921117	US 1991-729428	19910712
	WO 9301172	A1	19930121	WO 1992-US5753	19920709

W: JP

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE

PRAI US 1991-729428 A 19910712

OS CASREACT 118:212686; MARPAT 118:212686

AB RCH:CR1(CHR1)pCR1:CHR2 (R - R2 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; RR2 = alkylene; p = ≥1) were subjected to the title reaction to give RR3CH(CHR1)pCR1:CR1CHR2CR4R5R6 (R3 = aryl; R4 = H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl; R5, R6 = cyano, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, arylsulfonyl; R5R6 = oxoalkylene, carbonyloxyalkylene). Thus, CH2:CHCH2CH2CH:CH2 was treated with PhI and CH2(CO2Et)2 in the presence of bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium (0), Bu4NC1, and NaHCO3 to give 82% (E)-Ph(CH2)3CH:CHCH2CH(CO2Et)2.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1992:129191 CAPLUS

DN 116:129191

OREF 116:21887a,21890a

TI (R2PC2H4PR2)Pd0 alkene and ethyne complexes

AU Krause, Jochen; Bonrath, Werner; Poerschke, Klaus R.

CS Max-Planck-Inst. Kohlenforsch., Muelheim ander Ruhr, D-4330, Germany

SO Organometallics (1992), 11(3), 1158-67

CODEN: ORGND7; ISSN: 0276-7333

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 116:129191

AB The palladium η3-allyl complex Pd(η3-C3H5)2 reacts with bidentate phosphines iso-Pr2PC2H4PPr-iso2 and tert-Bu2PC2H4PBu-tert2) below -30° to yield the light yellow, microcryst. palladium(II) η1-allyl compds. (R2PC2H4PR2)Pd(η1-C3H5)2 (R = iso-Pr (I), tert-Bu (II), which are stable to about -30°. Above 30°, the allyl substituents of I and II couple with reduction of palladium to form a mixture of (R2PC2H4PR2)Pd0 1,5-hexadiene complexes. When this reaction is

carried out in 1,5-hexadiene, the complex $(R_2PC_2H_4PR_2)Pd(\eta^2-C_6H_{10})$ $R = iso-Pr$ (III), $tert-Bu$ (IV) are obtained in pure form. According to IR and NMR spectral data, the palladium atoms in III and IV are coordinated at low temperature by the chelating diphosphane and (statically) by one of the 2 diene double bonds in a trigonal-planar geometry. At higher temps., a rapid exchange of the coordinated and uncoordinated double bonds occurs, passing through an intermediated with C_2 symmetry. When suspension of I in pentane and II and THF are warmed to 20° , dinuclear diastereomers $rac-meso-\{(R_2PC_2H_4PR_2)Pd\}_2(\mu-\eta^2:\eta^2-C_6H_{10})$ are obtained, which upon treatment with 1,5-hexadiene furnish mononuclear derivs. III and IV. Similarly, when I is reacted with 1,5-cyclooctadiene at 20° , the mono- and dinuclear interconvertible complexes $(iso-Pr)_2PC_2H_4PPr-iso_2Pd(\eta^2-C_8H_{12})$ and $\{(iso-Pr)_2PC_2H_4PPr-iso_2Pd\}_2(\mu-\eta^2:\eta^2-C_8H_{11})$ are produced. From the reaction of I and II with ethene, stable complexes $(R_2PC_2H_4PR_2)Pd(C_2H_4)$ (V), result. The colorless mononuclear palladium(0) ethyne complexes $(R_2PC_2H_4PR_2)Pd(C_2H_2)$ may be prepared (a) by a displacement reaction of one of the isolated alkene complexes with ethyne, (b) by a reductive elimination and concomitant displacement reaction of the η^1 -allyl complexes I and II with ethyne, or (c) in a one-pot synthesis from either $Pd(\eta^3-C_3H_5)_2$ or $Pd(\eta^3-2-MeC_3H_4)_2$ with $iso-Pr_2PC_2H_4PPr-iso_2$ or $tert-Bu_2PC_2H_4PBu-tert_2$, resp., and ethyne in excess. When the mononuclear ethyne complexes V are combined with an equimolar amount of the corresponding η^1 -allyl complex I or II, or the alkene complexes, yellow dinuclear palladium(0) complexes $\{(R_2PC_2H_4PR_2)Pd\}_2(\mu-C_2H_2)$ are produced, in which the ethyne ligand bridges 2 Pd atoms. All the diphosphine) palladium(0) alkene and ethyne complexes exhibit a trigonal-planar coordination geometry about the Pd atom. Most of the compds. have been isolated in high yield.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1988:630210 CAPLUS

DN 109:230210

OREF 109:38064h,38065a

TI Fluoroalkylation and fluoroalkoxylation. Part 28. Palladium(0)-induced addition of fluoroalkyl iodides to alkenes: an electron-transfer process

AU Chen, Qingyun; Yang, Zhenyu; Zhao, Chengxue; Qiu, Zaiming

CS Shanghai Inst. Org. Chem., Acad. Sin., Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China

SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Perkin Transactions 1: Organic and Bio-Organic Chemistry (1972-1999) (1988), (3), 563-7

CODEN: JCPRB4; ISSN: 0300-922X

DT Journal

LA English

OS CASREACT 109:230210

AB In the presence of catalytic amts. of $(Ph_3P)_4Pd$, fluoroalkyl iodides react readily with alkenes under mild conditions to give the corresponding adducts in high yields. Dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium or fluoroalkylbis(triphenylphosphine)palladium iodide fails to induce the reaction under the same conditions. Diiodobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, but not the fluoroalkylated complex of Pd, is formed in the reaction confirmed by XPS. The reaction can be partially suppressed by radical inhibitors, such as 2-nitro-2-nitrosopropane or di- $tert-Bu$ nitroxide, but no effects are observed by the presence of oxygen in air of p-dinitrobenzene [molar ratio $p-DNB: Pd_0 = 1:1$] unless an excess of p-DNB(10:1) was added. In the presence of diallyl ether, fluoroalkylated THF derivs. are formed. All these results indicate that a radical-chain process initiated by single electron transfer from palladium(0) to iodide might be involved. Also, the formation of

fluoroalkylbis(triphenylphosphine)palladium iodide is shown to proceed through a radical intermediate by ESR trapping techniques.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1979:438309 CAPLUS

DN 91:38309

OREF 91:6256h,6257a

TI (Polystyrylbipyridine)palladium(0): heterogeneous catalyst for the mild hydrogenation of dienes to monoenes

AU Card, Roger J.; Neckers, Douglas C.

CS Dep. Chem., Bowling Green State Univ., Bowling Green, OH, 43403, USA

SO Israel Journal of Chemistry (1979), Volume Date 1978, 17(4), 269-73

CODEN: ISJCAT; ISSN: 0021-2148

DT Journal

LA English

AB Partial hydrogenation of dienes using the title catalyst could be effected in swelling solvents, such as THF or benzene under 1 atm H₂ and 25°. The hydrogenation of hexadiene isomers results in the formation of 1-, 2- and 3-hexene, with <1% hexane formation up to consumption of the 1st equivalent H₂. Cyclohexadiene undergoes H transfer to form cyclohexene and benzene.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1975:111508 CAPLUS

DN 82:111508

OREF 82:17813a,17814a

TI Palladium(0)-catalyzed mercury extrusion.

Stereoselective conversion of bis(propenyl)mercury into 2,4-hexadiene

AU Vedejs, E.; Weeks, P. D.

CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Wisconsin, Madison, WI, USA

SO Tetrahedron Letters (1974), (36), 3207-10

CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

DT Journal

LA English

AB (Ph₃P)₄Pd induced stereoselective metallic Hg extrusion from bis(propenyl)mercury to form 2,4-hexadienes. Other Pd(II) complexes induced diene formation but Hg was not extruded as the metal. (PhCH:CH₂)₂PdCl₂ and (MeCH:CH)₂Hg, underwent a Heck reaction giving PhCH:CHCH:CH₂ and 1-benzyl-3-methyl- π -allylpalladium chloride dimer.

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